

### REMARKS

The Office Action dated September 29, 2003 has been carefully considered. Claims 1, 8, 9, 20-23, 33-37 have been amended. Claims 24-34 have been cancelled. Claims 40-44 have been added. Claims 1, 3-23 and 35-44 are in this application.

Figure 1 was objected to by the Examiner. Applicants hereby submit a proposed drawing correction for Fig. 1.

Claims 8 and 9 were rejected as indefinite because of the term "durometer." Applicants have amended claim 4 to change "durometer" to "hardness" as suggested by the Examiner.

The previously presented claims 1, 3-15, 19, 20, 22, 23, 35 and 37-39 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 3,199,394 to Castelli. Applicants submit that the teachings of this reference does not teach or suggest the invention defined by the present claims.

Castelli discloses a dispenser for pressure sensitive adhesive tape. The entire dispenser is molded at one time with injection molding. The dispenser can be formed of polyethylene, polypropylene or plasticized polyvinyl chloride. The cutter comprises slide sections and a blade holding section connected by a relatively narrow neck. In severing tape, a tape section is withdrawn from a roll, secured to the cutter by the adhesive on the tape and the cutter is moved across the tape. (Col. 2, lines 17-21).

In contrast to the invention defined by the present claims, Castelli does not teach or suggest rails being formed of a material providing an attractive cling to plastic wrap received over the rails to hold the film before and after cutting of the film. To the contrary, Castelli teaches that a pressure sensitive tape is secured to the cutter with the adhesive of the tape. Moreover, there is no teaching or suggestion in Castelli that an attractive cling is provided to plastic wrap received over the rails for attraction of the pressure sensitive adhesive tape. Rather, Castelli is related only to pressure sensitive adhesive tapes, which use the adhesive of the pressure sensitive tape for holding the tape to the rail. There is no teaching or suggestion in Castelli to use an attractive cling to hold the plastic wrap to the rail. In contrast, in the present invention, the plastic wrap is not an adhesive tape, and is held to the rail with an attractive cling before and after cutting of the plastic wrap. The present invention has the advantage that the use

of an attractive cling eliminates the need to use an adhesive to hold the plastic wrap and can be used with any type of plastic wrap.

Claims 16 and 30 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Castelli in view of U.S. Patent No. 4,202,233 to Larson.

Larson discloses a saw guide device for a hand powered saw. A guide bar extends across a work piece. The material of the base is constructed of a material different from the guide bar to reduce sliding friction between the guide bar and the base pod.

In contrast to the invention defined by the present claims, Larson does not teach or suggest rails being formed of a material providing an attractive cling to plastic wrap received over the rails to hold the plastic wrap before and after cutting of the plastic wrap. Instead, Larson is directed to a tool guide for a saw guide and is unrelated to a film cutter apparatus. Moreover, there is no teaching or suggestion of a base formed of a material providing an attractive cling for holding a plastic wrap. Accordingly, Larson does not cure the deficiencies of Castelli noted above.

The previously presented claims 18, 19, 33 and 34 were rejected as obvious in view of Castelli in view of U.S. Patent No. 3,277,760 to Keene et al.

Keene et al. teach an apparatus for severing a web. The lower portion of a shuttle is an elongated cylindrical member which may be tapered at either terminal portion to engage insert 46. Means are used to hold the film adjacent to surface 14. (Col. 2, lines 34-37.)

In contrast to the invention defined by the present claims, Keene et al. do not teach or suggest at least one rail being formed of a material providing an attractive cling to the plastic wrap received over the rail for attracting the plastic wrap to the rail and for clinging the plastic wrap to the rail during cutting of the plastic wrap. Rather, Keene et al. use means such as rollers to hold the plastic wrap down. Accordingly, Keene et al. do not cure the deficiencies of Castelli noted above.

The previously presented claims 17, 21 and 32 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as obvious in view of Castelli in view of U.S. Patent No. 3,552,614 to Wilson.

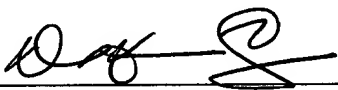
Wilson discloses a protective shield; the shield can be attached to the front wall in any suitable manner. For example, the shield may be stapled, adhesively fastened directly against the front wall.

In contrast to the invention defined by the present claims, Wilson does not teach or suggest at least one rail being formed of a material providing an attractive cling to the plastic wrap received over the at rail for attracting plastic wrap to the rail and for clinging the plastic wrap to the rail during cutting of the plastic wrap. Accordingly, Wilson does not cure the deficiencies of Castelli noted above.

In view of the foregoing, Applicants submit that all pending claims are in condition for allowance and request that all claims be allowed. The Examiner is invited to contact the undersigned should he believe that this would expedite prosecution of this application. It is believed that no fee is required. The Commissioner is authorized to charge any deficiency or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 13-2165.

Respectfully submitted,

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